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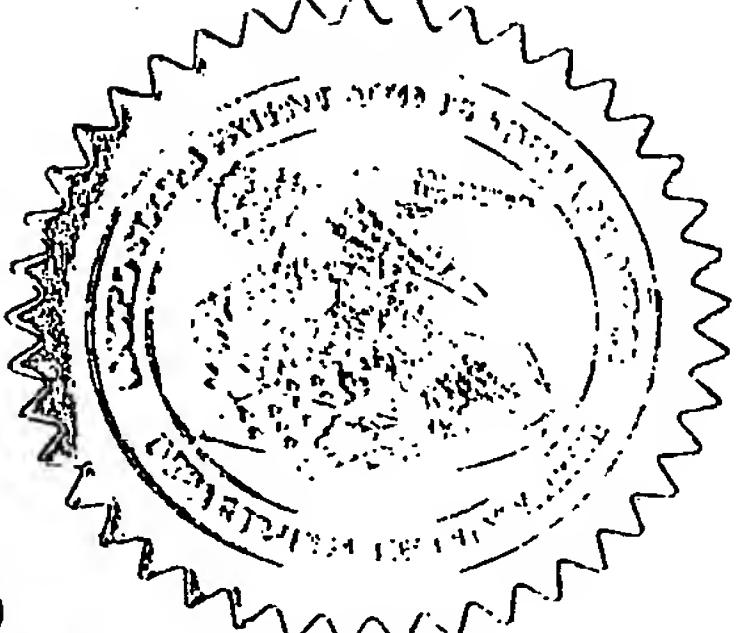
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c).

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INVENTOR(s)/APPLICANT(s)					
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TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)					
DIUREA DERIVATIVES					
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS					
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STATE	Virginia	ZIP CODE	22313-1404	COUNTRY	United States of America
ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification	Number of Pages	41	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Abstract - 1 Page Claim Nos. 1 to 16 - 7 Pages	
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METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT (check one)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.27.			PROVISIONAL FILING FEE AMOUNT(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80.00 (2005)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check or money order is enclosed to cover the Provisional filing fees.				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$160.00 (1005)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Director is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in filing fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-4800. This paper is submitted in duplicate.					

The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

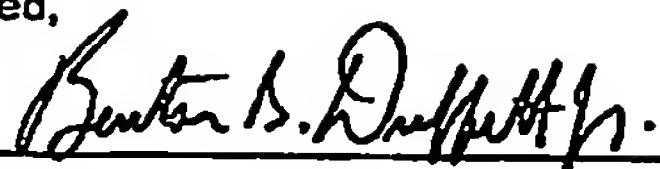
 No. 1 Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are:BURNS DOANE
BURNS DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS LLP
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWPROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT
COVER SHEET

Page 1

PTO/SB/16 (10-01) (Continuation Sheet)
Provisional Application for Patent Cover Sheet
Attorney Docket No. 003301-115
Page 2

Respectfully submitted,

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DATE Februar 4, 2004

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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT
COVER SHEET

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Customer Number 21839



**PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT
COVER SHEET**

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DIUREA DERIVATIVESField of the invention

The present invention relates to diurea derivatives that block intracellular signal transduction and inhibit interleukin-2 (IL-2) production, to methods for their preparation, to compositions containing them and to methods and use for clinical treatment of autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases, organ transplant rejection and other disorders associated with IL-2 mediated immune response as well as conditions of malignant neoplasia.

5 Because of their selective immunomodulating properties, these compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are particularly useful for preventing and treating acute or chronic inflammation, autoimmune disease (rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1

10 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis), graft versus host disease (and other forms of organ or bone marrow transplant rejection) and malignant neoplastic disease. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel diurea derivatives suitable for the treatment

15 of, for example, rheumatoid arthritis and graft versus host disease.

Background of the invention

T lymphocytes play a central role in the immune response, both as direct effector cells and as regulatory 25 cells that modulate the functions of numerous other cell types, primarily those that participate in the body's defence mechanisms. This regulatory function is provided either through direct cell-cell contact or via the secretion of various cytokines. Thus the proper function of T- 30 cells is essential for the maintenance of normal homeostasis within and outside the immune system. Conversely, abnormalities in their function can lead to immunological diseases, e.g. autoimmunity, allergies and immunodeficiencies.

ciences. Indeed, activation of T-cells is often the initiating event in many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

CD4⁺ T cells of the T helper 1 (Th1) type play a pivotal role in orchestrating inflammatory immune responses. Th1 cells produce pro-inflammatory cytokines, which are commonly associated with cell-mediated immunity and induction of organ-specific autoimmune diseases (Abbas et al. 1996). The cytokine IL-2 is a principal regulator of Th1 activity (Waldmann et al. 2001). IL-2 is an autocrine growth factor that plays an essential role in the regulation of T-cell activation and proliferation. When the body launches a Th1 response against its own cells, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, and psoriasis occur. Similarly, cell-mediated immunity causes rejection of transplanted organs (allograft rejection) and graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), a serious complication that can occur after bone-marrow transplantation. In addition to IL-2, dysregulation of other pro-inflammatory Th1 cytokines (including TNF- α and IFN- γ) has also been implicated in the pathogenesis of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases (Sacca et al. 1997). Clinical studies have shown that interference with IL-2 activity effectively suppresses immune response *in vivo* (Waldmann et al. 1993). Accordingly, agents that inhibit IL-2 production are therapeutically useful for selectively suppressing immune response in a patient in need of such immunosuppression.

A common immunopathological hallmark of many autoimmune inflammatory diseases is a T-cell invasion and accumulation at the inflamed tissue. One mechanism implicated in this process is the failure to remove autoreactive T-cells due to defects in activation-induced cell death (Eguchi et al. 2001), suggesting that lack of apoptosis is involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmunity. Thus, approaches that attempt to correct underlying im-

munoregulatory defects in autoimmune disease could include inventions aimed at inhibiting cytokines (such as IL-2) and/or deleting autoreactive Th1 cells. Inappropriate survival of lymphocytes is also associated with an 5 increased occurrence of lymphoma (Bleesing et al. 2003). Moreover, an important aspect of tumour development in general is the suppression of apoptosis, and human tumours seem to utilise several different mechanisms to evade cell suicide (White et al. 2001). Therefore, strategies to circumvent anti-apoptotic mechanisms and to activate apoptosis in tumour cells would suppress tumour 10 formation.

In document WO03051797, small molecule inhibitors of IL-2/IL-2 receptor (IL-2R) binding are described. This 15 approach would block the proliferative activity of IL-2/IL-2R binding but fails to inhibit other pro-inflammatory cytokines. In addition, the use of antibodies directed against IL-2R α has been described. However, these antibodies are not orally bioavailable. Inhibition of IL-20 action can also be achieved by the use of more general immunosuppressive drugs, such as glucocorticoids, cyclosporine, azathioprine, or mycophenolate mofetil. These 25 compounds are relatively non-selective and suffer from dose-limiting side effects. Accordingly, a need exists for compounds that effectively inhibit IL-2 production for preventing and treating immune disorders.

The prior art of IL-2 inhibition with small molecules describes no compounds structurally related to the diurea compounds of the present invention. However, other 30 applications of related diurea derivatives have been described in the literature.

In U.S. Pat. No. 5,358,946 some urea derivatives as inhibitors of acyl-coenzyme A cholesterol acyl-transferase (ACAT) and their use for the treatment of atherosclerosis are described.

In U.S. Pat. No. 6,316,623 libraries of ethylenediamine compounds useful for screening in biological assays

in order to identify pharmaceutically useful compounds are described.

5 In EP 0 325 397 diurea derivatives useful for the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting the acyl-coenzyme A cholesterol acyl-transferase (ACAT) enzyme in a subject are described.

In J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117, 89-99 the synthesis and conformation of 1,2-diaminoethane and 1,3-diaminopropane diureas are described.

10 Diurea derivatives can also be found in the CA Chemcat database. No pharmacological activities have been ascribed to these compounds.

15 The substitution pattern and use of the above, specifically mentioned, diureas places them outside the scope of the present invention.

summary of the invention

The compounds of this invention inhibit production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory cytokines by T-cells by inhibiting intracellular signalling. This inhibition 20 of IL-2 is therapeutically useful for selectively suppressing immune function. Compounds also promote the induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells. The result of such selectively suppressed immunity includes reduced cell proliferation of peripheral blood lymphocytes and 25 cellular immune response without serious toxicity or undesired side effects. Thus, the inhibition of IL-2 production and/or induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells are attractive means for preventing and treating a variety of immune disorders, including inflammatory 30 diseases, autoimmune diseases, organ and bone marrow transplant rejection and other disorders associated with IL-2 mediated immune response and defective cell regulation. In particular, the compounds may be used to prevent or 35 treat acute or chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease (and

other forms of organ or bone marrow transplant rejection) and malignant neoplastic disease.

Description of the drawing

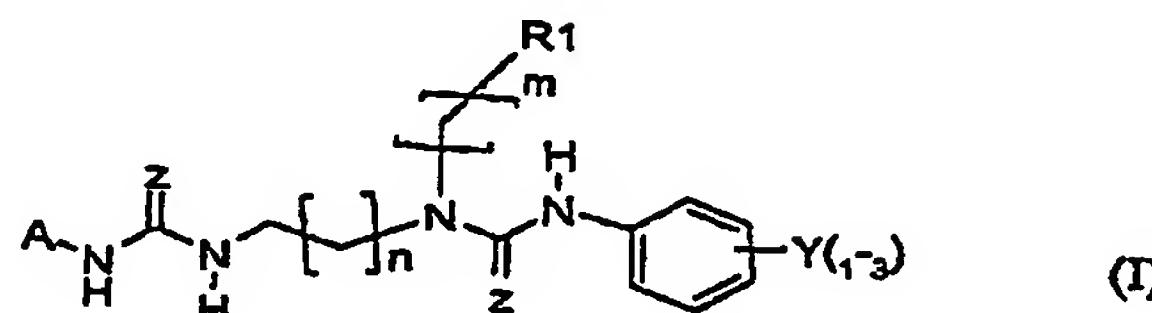
Figure 1. The effect (% of non-treated stimulated cells) of Compound A on PMA/Ionomycin stimulated IL-2 production in human T-cells. The curve is from a typical experiment.

Description of the invention

The objective problem of the present invention is to provide compounds which by virtue of their pharmacological profile, with high potency in experimental models and low level of side-effects, are considered to be of value in the treatment of disease associated with pathologic inflammation, autoimmunity or other pathologic cell regulation. Included in the invention is also the use of the compounds for the preparation of a medicament for the inhibition of IL-2 production. These compounds also inhibit the production of other pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interferon- γ (IFN- γ) and promote apoptosis (activation-induced cell death). In a particular aspect, this invention provides preparation of a medicament for the inhibition of IL-2 production, a method of treating diseases in which the disease pathology may be therapeutically modified by inhibiting IL-2 production and T-cell activation. Examples of such diseases are inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, organ transplant rejection, as well as malignant neoplastic diseases. In particular, the compounds may be used to prevent or treat acute or chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease (and other forms of organ or bone marrow transplant rejection) and malignant neoplastic disease. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel diurea derivatives suitable for the treatment of, for example, rheumatoid arthritis and graft versus host disease.

In one aspect the present invention relates to a compound of the general formula I

5



10 wherein

A is Ph-Y₍₁₋₃₎ or Ar-X₍₀₋₂₎;

15 R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methyl-piperazino, and unsubstituted or substituted phenyl with substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo and methyl;

Ar is selected from phenyl, 1-naphtyl, 2-naphtyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 6-quinolinyl, and 5-pyrimidinyl;

20 X₍₀₋₂₎ represents 0 to 2 substituents selected from C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyls, C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyloxy, C1-C6 branched or unbranched acyls, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, diethylamino and trifluoromethoxy;

25 Y₍₁₋₃₎ represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

Z is O or S;

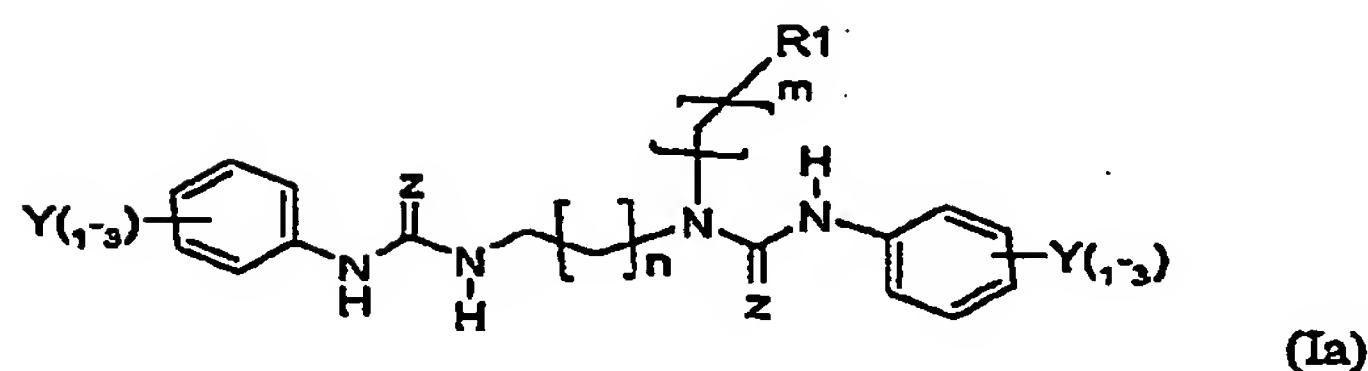
n is 1-3; and

30 m is 1-4, preferably 2-4 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the general formula I.

In one embodiment the compound have the general formula Ia

35

5



"symmetric"

10 wherein

R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-isopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methyl-piperazino;

15 Y(1-3) represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

Z is O or S;

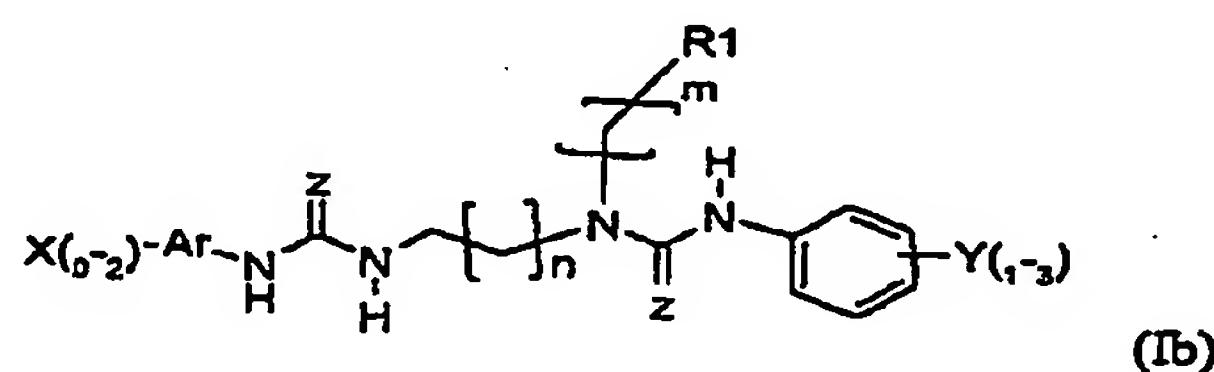
n is 1-3; and

m is 2-4, or

20 pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the general formula I.

In another embodiment the compound have the general formula Ib

25



30

"asymmetric"

wherein

R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-isopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methyl-piperazino;

Ar is selected from phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 6-quinolinyl, and 5-pyrimidinyl;

X₍₀₋₂₎ represents 0 to 2 substituents selected from 5 C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyls, C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyloxy, C1-C6 branched or unbranched acyls, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, diethylamino and trifluoromethoxy;

Y₍₁₋₃₎ represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from 10 fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

Z is O or S;

n is 1-3; and

m is 2-4, or

15 pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the general formula I.

In still another embodiment of the present invention R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, 4-methyl-piperazine;

20 m is selected from 2 and 3;

n is selected from 1 and 2;

Y₍₁₋₃₎ is one substituent selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino and diethylamino.

25 In yet another embodiment of the present invention Ar is selected from phenyl, 2-naphthyl and 4-pyridyl, m is selected from 2 and 3;

Y₍₁₋₃₎ is one of the substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, and trifluoromethyl.

30 In another embodiment of the present invention the compound is chosen from the group comprising

35 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-
{2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- (2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
5 1- {2- [3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

3- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-1- {2- [3- (4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-
ethyl}-1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea;

10 1- {2- [3- (3-Chloro-phenyl)-1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-
ureido]-ethyl}-3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1- (2-dimethyl-
amino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

15 3- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-1- {2- [3- (4-bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-
ethyl}-1- (2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-urea;

1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1- [2- (3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-
20 (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

1- (2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
1- {2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

25 1- (2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
1- {2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- {2- [1- (2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-
phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

30 1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-1- (2-diethylamino-ethyl)-
ureido]-ethyl}-3- (2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-urea;

3- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-1- {2- [3- (4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-
35 ethyl}-1- (2-diethylamino-ethyl)-urea;

1- (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-
(2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl)-urea;

5 1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3- (3-fluoro-phenyl)-1- {2- [3- (3-
fluoro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- {2- [1- (3-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-
phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

10 1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1- (2-diethyl-
amino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

15 1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1- (2-diisopro-
pylamino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

1- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-3- {2- [3- (4-chloro-phenyl)-1- (2-di-
ethylamino-ethyl)-thiouido]-ethyl}-thiourea;

20 1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1- (2-diisopro-
pylamino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

25 1- (4-Chloro-phenyl)-3- {2- [1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-
(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1- (3-diethyl-
amino-propyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

30 1- (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-1- [2- (3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-
3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-
{2- [3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-{3-[1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-propyl}-urea;

5 1- (2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

10 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

15 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-thiourea;

20 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

25 1-{2-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(3-diethyl-amino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; and

30 1-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea.

In a second aspect the present invention relates to a compound as described above for use as a medicament.

In a third aspect the present invention relates to 25 the use of a compound as described above for the manufacturing of a medicament for the treatment of immune disorders which benefit from inhibition of production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory cytokines and/or induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells.

30 In one embodiment of the use the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, organ and bone marrow transplant rejection and other disorders associated with pro-inflammatory cytokines, especially IL-2, mediated immune 35 response and defective cell regulation.

In another embodiment of the use the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising acute or chro-

nic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease and malignant neoplastic disease.

5 In a fourth aspect the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as described above, admixed with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers.

10 In one embodiment of the pharmaceutical composition the excipients are chosen from the group comprising filling agents, lubricants, flavours, colourings, sweetening, buffers, acidifying agents, diluents and preservatives.

15 In another embodiment the pharmaceutical composition is administered orally, intramuscularly, intravenously, intraperitoneally or subcutaneously, via implants, rectally, intranasally, transdermally, topically, or parenterally.

20 In a fifth aspect the present invention relates to a method of treatment comprising administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of compound or a pharmaceutical composition as described above to a subject suffering from an immune disorder which benefit from inhibition of production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory 25 cytokines and/or induction of apoptosis in autoreactive T-cells.

30 In one embodiment the immune disorder is chosen from the group comprising inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, organ and bone marrow transplant rejection and other disorders associated with pro-inflammatory cytokines, especially IL-2, mediated immune response and defective cell regulation.

35 In another embodiment the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising acute or chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease and malignant neoplastic disease.

All embodiments of the invention as disclosed in the claims are herewith included in the specification. The following examples are intended to illustrate the invention without restricting the scope thereof.

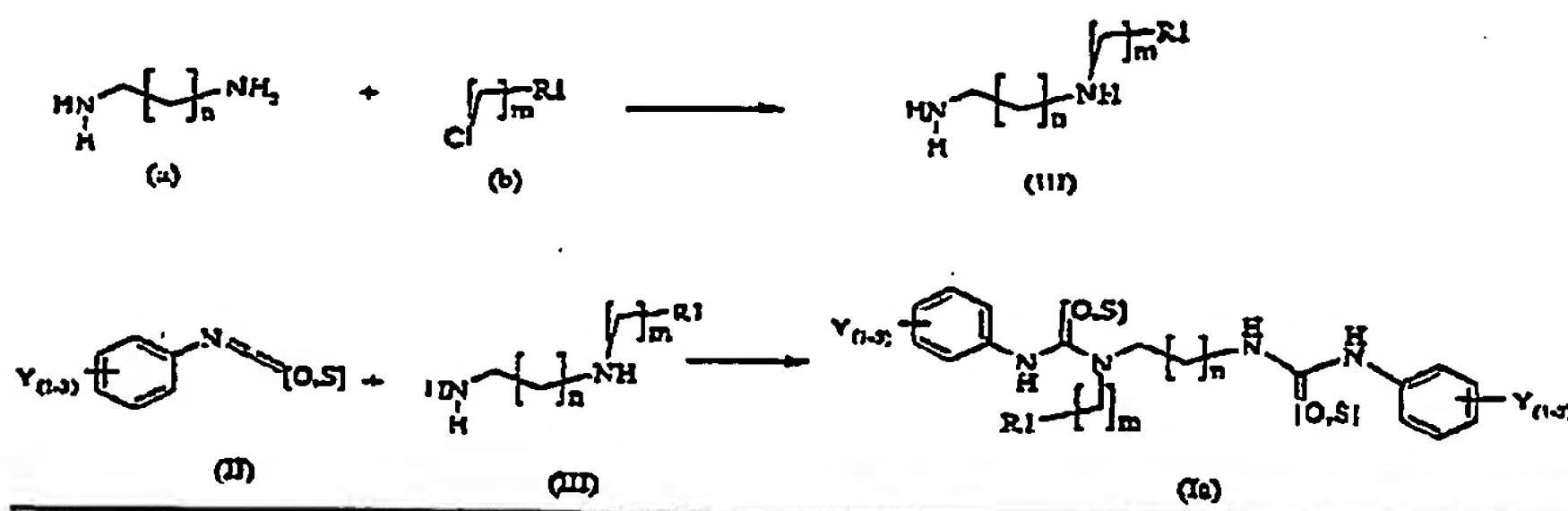
5 The compounds of general formula (I) may be prepared by methods known in the literature and the following methods.

Method A:

The compounds of general formula (I) may be prepared
10 by methods well known in the art. General methods of pre-
paration are shown in Scheme A (the "symmetrical" diurea
derivatives) and Scheme B (the "asymmetrical" diurea
derivatives).

Scheme A

15

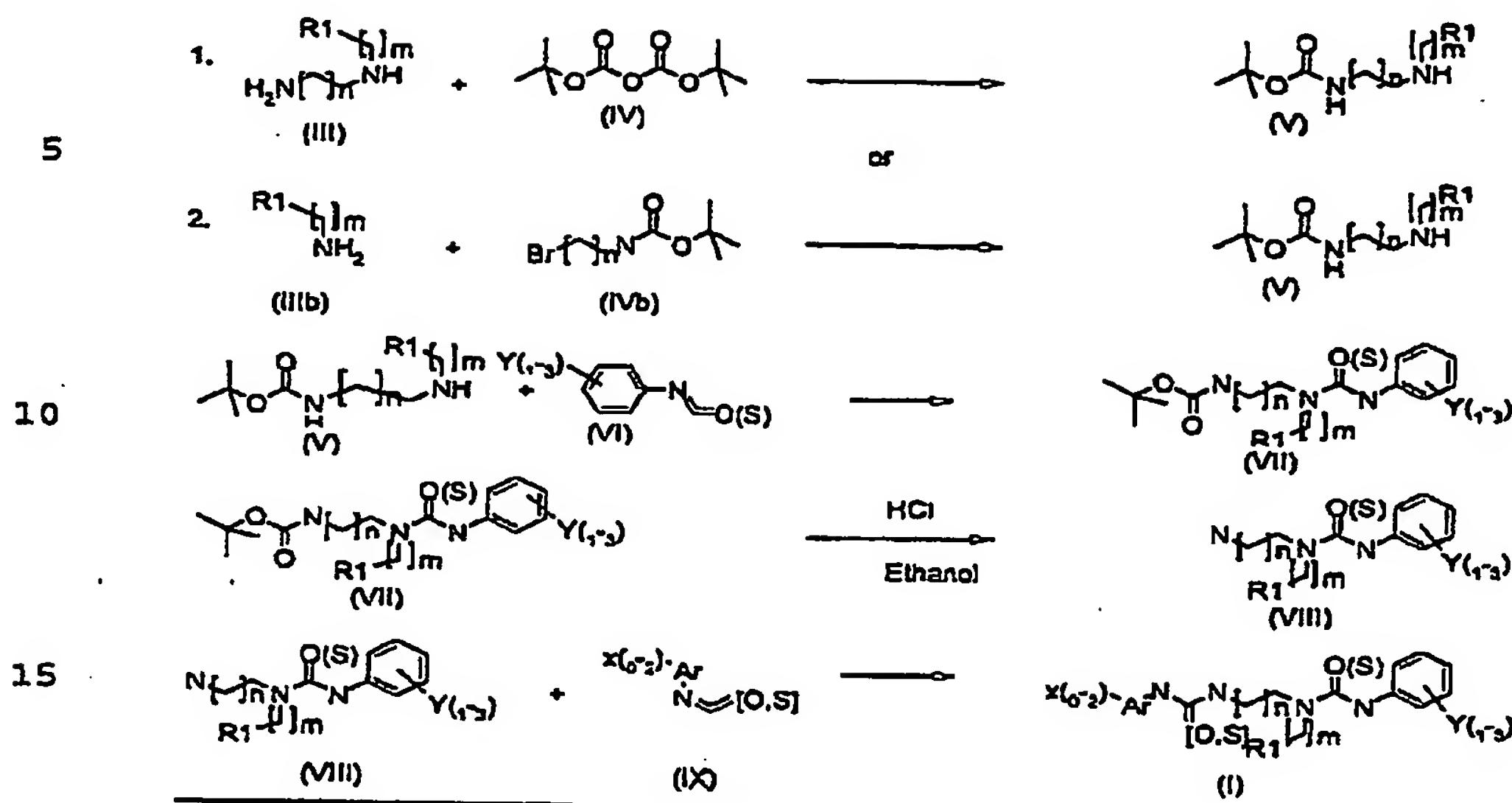


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Scheme B



20 A "symmetric" diurea derivative of formula (Ia) may be prepared by conventional methods, for example, by reacting the isocyanate derivative (II) with the diamine derivative (III) in an inert solvent like dichloromethane (Scheme A). The diamine (III) may first be protected by conventional methods, like t-BOC (intermediate (V), or it can be used in excess to reduce diacylation, to produce 25 an "asymmetric" diurea derivative (Ib) (Scheme B).

In the experimental description below AutoNom Standard was used to generate the compound names.

Synthesis of intermediate derivatives (III).

30 Example 1

N¹- (2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine

A solution of 1-(2-chloro-ethyl)-pyrrolidine hydrochloride (34 g, 0.2 mol) in water (20 mL) was added to a solution of ethylenediamine (24 g, 1 mol) in water (70 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed over night. NaOH (ca 20 g) was added until the solution was saturated. The solution was extracted several times with

ether. The combined organic layers was dried over potassium carbonate and evaporated. The obtained oil was distilled (108-109°C/9 mbar) to give the title compound (16 g, 51%).

5 Other intermediate derivatives (III), which were not commercially available, were synthesised in the same way as above.

N-(2-Amino-ethyl)-*N'*,*N'*-dimethyl-ethane-1,2-diamine b.p. 75-80°C/12-10 mbar, yield 40%.

10 *N*¹-(2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine b.p. 118°C/14 mbar, yield 71%.

15 *N*-(2-Amino-ethyl)-*N'*,*N'*-dimethyl-propane-1,3-diamine b.p. 92-95°C/12-15 mbar.

20 *N*-(2-Amino-ethyl)-*N'*,*N'*-diisopropyl-ethane-1,2-diamine b.p. 110-113°C/11-14 mbar.

25 *N*¹-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-propane-1,3-diamine b.p. 82°C/10 mbar.

30 *N*¹-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-propane-1,3-diamine b.p. 114-120°C /11 mbar.

25 Synthesis of diurea derivative of formula (I)
Scheme A ("symmetric" diureas of formula Ia)
Example 2.

35 1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
1-[2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea,
(Compound J)

35 A solution of 1-isocyanate-4-trifluoromethyl-benzene (1.05 g, 5.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of *N*¹-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine (0.4 g, 2.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) under N₂ at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred over night at room temperature. The solution was concentrated at reduced

pressure and the residue was treated with CHCl_3 . The title compound was precipitated and collected to give (0.9 g, 80%).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD): δ 1.83-1.90 (4H, m), 2.69 (4H, s), 2.81 (2H, t), 3.43 (2H, t), 3.55 (4H, q), 7.44-7.60 (8H, m).

Other "symmetric" diurea derivatives prepared by the method described in Example 2 are:

1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-thiourea; yield

10 81%.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.03 (6H, t), 2.65 (4H, q), 2.74 (2H, d), 3.66 (2H, d), 3.95 (2H, s), 4.11 (2H, s) 7.11 (2H, d), 7.16-7.30 (4H, m), 7.35 (2H, d), 7.50 (1H, s, broad), 7.70 (1H, s, broad), 12.41 (1H, s, broad).

15

1-(2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea, (Compound K); yield 77%.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.60-1.70 (6H, m), 2.50-2.67 (6H, m),

20 3.40-3.54 (6H, m), 6.37 (1H, s, broad), 7.14-7.26 (4H, m), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.53-7.71 (4H, m), 11.07 (1H, s, broad).

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea, hydrochloride, (Compound A); yield 65%.

^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 1.25 (6H, t), 3.1-3.4 (8H, m), 3.51 (2H, t), 3.72 (2H, t), 6.9 (1H, s), 7.23 (1H, d), 7.28 (1H, d), 7.42 (2H, t), 7.51 (1H, d), 7.87 (1H, d), 8.02

30 (2H, d) 9.14 (1H, s), 9.6 (1H, s), 9.94 (1H, s, broad).

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea; yield 82%.

^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 0.99 (6H, t), 2.54-2.67 (6H, m), 3.28-3.48 (6H, m), 6.40 (1H, s, broad), 7.54-7.64 (8H, m), 9.13 (1H, s).

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea, hydrochloride; yield 83%.

5 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 1.22 (6H, t), 3.3-3.4 (8 H, m), 3.50 (2H, t) 3.68 (2H, t) 6.68-6.8 (3H, m) 7.1 (1H, d) 7.21-7.28 (2H, m) 7.38 (1H, d) 7.48 (1H, t) 7.53 (1H, d) 8.96 (1H, s) 9.34 (1H, s) 9.77 (1H, s, broad).

10 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-urea.

15 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 1.05 (6H, t), 2.58-2.73 (6H, m), 3.35-3.50 (6H, m), 6.67 (1H, s broad), 6.93 (2H, d), 7.05 (2H, d), 7.08-7.20 (4H, m), 7.67 (1H, s broad), 11.34 (1H, s, broad).

3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-urea, (Compound E); yield 72%.

20 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 2.25 (6H, s), 2.48 (2H, t), 3.22-3.42 (8H, m), 6.34 (1H, s), 7.36-7.42 (8H, m), 8.81 (1H, s).

3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea; crystallized

25 from CHCl₃, (Compound C); yield 71%.

19 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 1.72 (4H, s), 2.54 (4H, s), 2.64 (2H, t), 3.21-3.29 (2H, t), 3.35-3.45 (4H, m), 6.31 (1H, s), 7.23-7.30 (4H, m), 7.40-7.46 (4H, m), 8.79 (1H, s), 9.67 (1H, s, broad).

30

1-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea; crystallized from ether; yield 85%.

19 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) : δ 1.66 (2H, s), 1.90 (4H, s), 2.73 (4H, s), 2.83 (2H, d), 3.40-3.50 (4H, m), 6.59 (1H, s, broad), 6.61 (1H, t), 6.67 (1H, t), 6.74 (1H, d), 6.91 (1H, d),

7.00-7.20 (4H, m), 7.52 (1H, s, broad), 11.26 (1H, s, broad).

5 1-[2-[1-(3-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; crystallized from CH_2Cl_2 ; yield 85%.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.81-1.89 (6H, m), 2.55-2.60 (6H, m), 3.47-3.54 (6H, m), 6.25 (1H, s, broad), 7.35 (2H, d) 7.43 (4H, d), 7.51 (2H, d), 10.32 (1H, broad).

10

1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-[2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea; yield 52%.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD): δ 1.78-1.88 (2H, m), 2.28 (6H, s), 2.39 (2H, t), 3.40-3.54 (6H, m), 7.24 (2H, s), 7.40 (2H, t), 7.53 (1H, d), 7.64 (1H, d), 7.88 (2H, d).

20 1-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-[2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea; yield 48%.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD): δ 1.10 (12H, d), 2.77 (2H, s), 3.10-3.22 (2H, m), 3.43-3.54 (6H, m), 7.45-7.59 (8H, m).

25 1-Phenethyl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-[2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea; yield 91%.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 2.88 (2H, t), 3.17 (2H, s), 3.35 (2H, t), 3.53 (2H, t), 6.06 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, d), 7.21-7.40 (6H, m), 7.41-7.49 (5H, m), 7.90 (1H, s).

Scheme B ("asymmetric" diureas of formula Ib)

30 Synthesis of intermediate derivatives (V), alternative 1

Example 3

[2-(2-Diethylamino-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

35 A solution of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (690 mg, 3.1 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of N^1 -(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine

(570 μ l, 3.1 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred during 3 hours and then concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash silica gel chromatography using, MeOH and MeOH/TEA 99:1 as the

5 eluent. Concentration in vacuum of the product-rich fractions provided the title compound (728 mg, 89%).
 1 H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.02 (6H, t), 1.46 (9H, s), 2.48-2.58 (6H, m), 2.67 (2H, t), 2.74 (2H, t), 3.17-3.29 (2H, m), 3.40-3.51 (1H, s), 5.19 (1H, s, broad).

10 The following intermediates type (V) were synthesized as in Example 3:

[2-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

15 [2-(2-Dimethylamino-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

[2-(2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

20 [2-(3-Dimethylamino-propylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

25 [2-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

[3-(2-Dimethylamino-ethylamino)-propyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

30 [3-(3-Dimethylamino-propylamino)-propyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

Synthesis of intermediate derivatives (V), alternative 2
Example 4

35 [2-(3-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-propylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid
tert-butyl ester

(2-Bromo-ethyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (500 mg, 2.2 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 3-

5 pyrrolidin-1-yl-propylamine (250 mg, 2.0 mmol), NaCO₃ (504 mg, 3.6 mmol) and NaI (166 mg, 1.0 mmol) in acetonitril (30 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed over night. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (411 mg, 76%).

10 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.43 (9H, s), 1.67 (2H, t), 1.76 (4H, s), 2.49 (4H, s), 2.55 (2H, m), 2.65 (2H, t), 2.71 (2H, t), 3.20 (2H, t).

15 The following intermediates type (V) were synthesised as in Example 4:

20 [2-(3-Diethylamino-propylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

15 {2-[3-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-propylamino]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

Synthesis of intermediate derivatives (VII)

Example 5.

20 [2-[1-(Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

25 A solution of [2-(2-diethylamino-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (262 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 1-isocyanate-4-trifluoromethyl-benzene (188 mg, 1.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was stirred for 2 hours at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in chloroform and passed through a Bond Elute NH₂ column. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, first EtOAc and then MeOH) to give the title compound (180 mg, 40%).

30 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.07 (6H, t), 1.40 (9H, s), 2.66 (6H, q), 3.30 (2H, q), 3.38 (2H, d), 3.45 (2H, t), 5.33 (1H, s), 7.41 (2H, d), 7.48 (2H, d), 11.21 (1H, s, broad).

35

The following intermediates type (V) were synthesised in the same way as in Example 5:

21

{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

5 {2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

10 {2-[1-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

15 {2-[1-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

20 {2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

25 {2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[3-(4-Diethylamino-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

30 {2-[1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-diethylamino-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

35 {2-[1-[3-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-propyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[3-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

5 {3-[1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

{2-[1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

10 {2-[1-(3-Diethylamino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester.

Synthesis of intermediate derivatives (VIII)

Example 6

15 1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea

[2-(2-Diethylamino-ethylamino)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (180 mg, 0.4 mmol) was suspended in a 2M solution of HCl in ethanol and stirred for 30 minutes at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CHCl₃, and washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude title compound (124 mg, 89%).

20 25 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.08 (6H, t), δ 1.43 (2H, s), 2.60-2.70 (6H, m), 2.90 (2H, t) 3.36-3.43 (4H, m), 7.40 (2H, d), 7.46 (2H, d), 11.15 (1H, s).

The other intermediates type (VIII) were synthesised in the same way as Example 6.

30 35 1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-thiourea.

1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea.

35

1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea.

1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-3-(3-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea.

Synthesis of the "asymmetric" diurea derivatives of formula (Ib)

5 Example 7

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea,
(Compound B)

10 A solution of 1-(2-amino-ethyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea (78.5 mg, 0.23 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature and 1-isocyanate-3-trifluoromethyl-benzene (31.2 μl , 0.23 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for one hour at room temperature and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by flash silica gel chromatography using, MeOH as the eluent. Concentration in vacuum of the product-rich fractions provided the title compound (92 mg, 76%).

20 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.10 (6H, 2t), 2.65-2.77 (6H, m), 3.45 (6H, s), 6.64 (1H, s, broad), 7.06-7.23 (3H, m), 7.35 (2H, d) 7.46 (2H, d), 7.58 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, s, broad), 11.70 (1H, s, broad).

25 Other "asymmetric" diurea derivatives of the formula (I), prepared by the method described in Example 7, are:
1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-urea; yield 51%.
 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.01 (6H, t), 2.63 (4H, q), 2.72 (2H, d), 3.55-3.69 (4H, m), 4.04 (2H, t), 6.18 (1H, s, broad), 7.18 (6H, t) 7.25-7.32 (2H, m), 12.6 (1H, s, broad).

30 1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea, hydrochloride (Compound L).

35 ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 2.82 (6H, 2s), 3.20-3.40 (4H, m), 3.49 (2H, t), 3.71 (2H, t), 6.79 (1H, t), 7.26 (2H, d), 7.43 (2H, d), 7.58 (2H, d), 7.81 (2H, d), 9.14 (1H, s), 9.31 (1H, s), 9.91 (1H, s, broad).

1- (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-1- [2- (3-phenyl-ureido) -ethyl] -
3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea; yield 71%.

5 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.37 (6H, s), 2.60 (2H, s), 3.34 (6H,
s), 6.52 (1H, s), 6.91-6.99 (1H, m), 7.15 (4H, d), 7.34
(2H, d), 7.46 (2H, d), 7.71 (1H, s), 11.58 (1H, s,
broad).

10 1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1- [2- (3-phenyl-ureido) -ethyl] -3-
(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea, (Compound F); yield 74%.
15 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.06 (6H, t), 2.59-2.71 (6H, m), 3.45
(6H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 6.89-6.97 (1H, m), 7.14 (4H, d),
7.35 (2H, d), 7.46 (2H, d), 7.77 (1H, s), 11.55 (1H, s,
broad).

15 1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1- (2-diethyl-
amino-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea; yield
45%.
20 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.08 (6H, t), 2.61-2.74 (6H, m), 3.45
(6H, s), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.96-7.10 (4H, m), 7.32 (2H, d)
7.46 (2H, d), 7.80 (1H, s), 11.64 (1H, s, broad).

25 1- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [3- (3-methoxy-phenyl) -1- (2-
piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -thiourea.
30 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.45-2.07 (6H, m), 3.06 (2H, s, broad),
3.47 (2H, s), 3.63 (2H, s, broad), 3.77 (3H, s), 3.87
(2H, d), 3.93 (2H, d), 4.34 (2H, s), 6.79 (1H, d), 7.00
(1H, d), 7.06 (1H, s) 7.23 (1H, t), 7.28-7.39 (4H, m).

35 1- (2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -
1- {2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea;
yield 100%, (Compound G).
40 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.54 (2H, s), 1.65 (4H, s), 2.61 (6H,
d), 3.47 (6H, d), 5.66 (1H, s), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.11-7.21
45 (2H, m), 7.38-7.52 (4H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 8.05 (1H, s,
broad) 11.04 (1H, s, broad).

1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield 51%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.53 (2H, s) 1.64 (4H, m), 2.68 (6H, s), 3.45 (6H, d), 6.61 (1H, s), 7.01 (4H, d), 7.45 (4H, d),

5 7.75 (1H, s), 10.97 (1H, s, broad).

1-(4-Chloro-benzyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield 73%.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 3.30 (2H, t), 3.51 (2H, t), 4.65 (2H,

10 s), 7.23 (2H, d), 7.29-7.39 (6H, m), 7.52 (2H, d) 7.71 (2H, d).

1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-urea,

15 (Compound M); yield 21%.

Esi-Ms m/z 547 (M+H⁺)

1-{3-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-1-(2-dimethyl-amino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield

20 87%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.66-1.79 (2H, m), 2.39 (6H, s), 2.56-2.65 (2H, m), 3.19-3.28 (2H, m), 3.29-3.34 (2H, m), 3.38 (2H, t), 6.44 (1H, t), 6.89 (1H, d), 7.03-7.15 (2H, m), 7.33 (2H, d), 7.40 (1H, s), 7.45 (2H, d), 7.86 (1H, s),

25 11.47 (1H, s, broad).

1-{2-[1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-naphthalen-1-yl-urea; yield 69%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.01 (6H, 2t), 2.52-2.63 (6H, m), 3.28

30 (2H, d), 3.39-3.49 (4H, m), 6.27 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, d), 7.25-7.37 (3H, m), 7.42 (2H, t), 7.56-7.71 (3H, m), 7.82 (1H, d), 7.98 (1H, d), 11.25 (1H, s, broad).

1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-naphthalen-1-yl-urea; yield 69%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.97 (6H, t), 2.43-2.58 (6H, m, broad), 3.22 (2H, s), 3.39 (4H, s), 6.47 (1H, s), 6.96 (2H, d),

7.10 (2H, d), 7.29 (1H, t), 7.35-7.44 (2H, m), 7.64 (2H, t), 7.80 (1H, d), 7.91-7.99 (2H, m), 10.98 (1H, s, broad).

5 1-{2-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(3-diethyl-amino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield 100%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.05 (6H, t), 1.79-1.90 (2H, m), 2.53 (2H, t), 2.65 (4H, q), 3.46 (6H, s), 6.47 (1H, s, broad), 6.90 (1H, d), 6.96 (1H, s, broad) 7.04 (1H, t), 7.33 (1H, s), 7.41 (2H, d), 7.48 (2H, d), 7.72 (1H, s, broad), 10.32 (1H, s, broad).

15 1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(3-diethyl-amino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield 100%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.04 (6H, t), 1.79-1.89 (2H, m), 2.52 (2H, t), 2.65 (4H, q), 3.45 (6H, s), 6.40 (1H, s, broad), 7.06 (2H, d), 7.25 (2H, d), 7.37-7.57 (5H, m), 10.30 (1H, s, broad).

20 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-diethylamino-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; yield 70%.

25 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.08 (6H, t), 1.16 (6H, t), 2.61-2.74 (6H, m), 3.30-3.45 (6H, m), 3.53 (2H, t), 3.80 (2H, q), 6.64 (2H, d), 7.04 (2H, m), 7.22 (2H, d), 7.43 (1H, s), 7.45 (2H, d), 11.26 (1H, s, broad).

30 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1-(2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl)-urea; yield 78%.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.79-1.90 (4H, m), 2.69 (4H, s), 2.80 (2H, t), 3.41 (2H, t), 3.48-3.59 (4H, m), 7.16-7.28 (3H, m), 7.34-7.45 (3H, m), 7.49 (1H, d), 7.91 (1H, s).

:

1- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [3- (3-chloro-phenyl) -1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; yield 25%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.52 (2H, s), 1.58-1.68 (4H, m), 2.47-2.66 (6H, m), 3.35-3.50 (6H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.96-7.11 (5H, m), 7.16 (2H, d), 7.40 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), 10.76 (1H, s, broad).

10 1- {2- [3- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea, (Compound D); yield 10%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.51 (2H, s), 1.56-1.66 (4H, m), 2.45-2.64 (6H, m), 3.37-3.50 (6H, m), 6.55 (1H, s), 6.91-6.97 (1H, m), 7.06-7.24 (5H, m), 7.38 (1H, s), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.99 (1H, broad), 10.89 (1H, broad).

15 1- (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -1- {2- [3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; yield 59%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.42 (6H, s), 2.68 (2H, d), 3.41-3.53 (6H, m), 6.51 (1H, s), 7.13-7.23 (3H, m), 7.32 (2H, d), 7.46 (2H, d), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.87 (1H, s, broad), 11.74 (1H, s, broad).

25 1- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [3- (3-methoxy-phenyl) -1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; recrystallized from CHCl₃:hexane; yield 63%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.52 (2H, s), 1.61-1.70 (4H, m), 2.50-2.64 (6H, m), 3.41 (4H, s), 3.46-3.52 (2H, m), 3.70 (3H, s), 6.58 (1H, d), 6.79 (1H, s), 6.85-6.96 (3H, m), 7.03 (2H, d), 7.17 (1H, t), 7.74 (1H, s), 10.65 (1H, s, broad).

30 1- {2- [3- (3-Methoxy-phenyl) -1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea; yield 58%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.48 (2H, s), 1.57-1.66 (4H, m), 2.54-2.62 (6H, m), 3.36-3.49 (6H, m), 3.71 (3H, s), 6.47 (1H,

s), 6.56 (1H, d), 6.89 (1H, d), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.16 (2H, t), 7.24 (2H, d), 7.70 (1H, s), 8.39 (1H, d), 10.52 (1H, broad).

5 1-(2-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea, (Compound H); yield 68%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.85 (4H, s), 2.59 (2H, s, broad), 2.90-2.97 (2H, m), 3.30-3.49 (6H, m), 3.61 (2H, s, broad),

10 7.25 (1H, d), 7.38 (1H, t), 7.49 (3H, d), 7.61 (1H, s), 7.84 (2H, d), 8.28 (1H, s), 9.35 (1H, s, broad), 10.13 (1H, s, broad).

1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-

15 (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea; yield 84%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.80-1.94 (4H, m), 2.74 (4H, s), 2.84 (2H, d), 3.40-3.52 (6H, m), 6.30 (1H, s), 7.07-7.16 (4H, m), 7.22 (1H, broad), 7.32 (2H, d), 7.50 (2H, d), 11.41

20 (1H, broad).

1-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea; yield 52%.

25 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.87 (4H, s), 2.69 (4H, s), 2.79 (2H, s), 3.44 (6H, s), 3.74 (3H, s), 6.21 (1H, s), 6.74 (2H, d), 7.06 (2H, d), 7.19 (1H, s), 7.31 (2H, d), 7.45 (2H, d), 11.21 (1H, s, broad).

30 1-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-{3-[1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-propyl}-urea; yield 65%.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.77-1.93 (6H, m), 2.71-2.80 (4H, m), 2.86 (2H, t), 3.25 (2H, t), 3.46 (2H, t), 3.52 (2H, t),

35 7.27-7.38 (4H, m), 7.46-7.56 (4H, m).

1- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {3- [1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -propyl} -urea; yield 78%.

5 ^1H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.80-1.91 (2H, m), 1.96 (4H, s), 2.91-3.11 (6H, m), 3.27 (2H, t), 3.49 (2H, t), 3.61 (2H, t), 6.95 (1H, d), 7.14-7.23 (2H, m), 7.51-7.60 (4H, m), 7.90 (1H, s).

10 3- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -1- {2- [3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; yield 70%.

15 ^1H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.78-1.90 (4H, m), 2.69 (4H, s), 2.80 (2H, t), 3.41 (2H, t), 3.43-3.56 (4H, m), 7.21 (2H, d), 7.35 (2H, d), 7.50-7.60 (4H, m).

15 1- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [1- (3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; yield 94%.

20 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.75-1.91 (6H, m), 2.57 (6H, s), 3.40-3.53 (6H, m), 6.49 (1H, s), 6.89 (1H, d), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.04 (1H, t), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, d), 7.47 (2H, d), 7.76 (1H, s, broad), 10.28 (1H, s).

25 1- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -3- {2- [1- (3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea; yield 43%.

25 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.77-1.94 (6H, m), 2.52-2.64 (6H, m), 3.43-3.53 (6H, m), 6.18 (1H, s, broad), 7.15 (3H, d), 7.30 (2H, d), 7.41 (2H, d), 7.51 (2H, d), 10.25 (1H, s).

30 1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1- (3-dimethyl-amino-propyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

35 ^1H NMR (CD₃OD) : δ 1.75-1.86 (2H, m), 2.27 (6H, s), 2.36 (2H, t), 3.38-3.51 (6H, m), 7.20 (2H, d), 7.35 (2H, d), 7.51 (2H, d), 7.60 (2H, d).

1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.75-1.85 (2H, m), 2.27 (6H, s), 2.37 (2H, t), 3.40-3.55 (6H, m), 6.98 (1H, t), 7.24 (2H, t), 7.35 (2H, d), 7.51 (2H, d), 7.61 (2H, d).

1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.10 (12H, d), 2.77 (2H, t), 3.10-3.21 (2H, m), 3.39-3.53 (6H, m), 7.22 (2H, d), 7.36 (2H, d), 7.46-7.57 (4H, m).

1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.09 (12H, d), 2.75 (2H, s), 3.06-3.21 (2H, m), 3.38-3.53 (6H, m), 7.28-7.39 (4H, m), 7.45-7.57 (4H, m).

1-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 1.10 (12H, d), 2.77 (2H, t), 3.11-3.22 (2H, m), 3.40-3.54 (6H, m), 6.99 (1H, t), 7.25 (2H, t), 7.36 (2H, d), 7.46-7.56 (4H, m).

1-{2-[1-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-naphthalen-1-yl-urea.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 2.28 (6H, s), 2.53 (2H, t), 3.36-3.51 (6H, m), 7.36-7.52 (7H, m), 7.60-7.64 (2H, 2d), 7.82 (1H, d), 7.98 (1H, d).

30

1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-[3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-propyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.74-1.83 (2H, m), 2.25 (3H, s), 2.31-2.58 (10H, m), 3.40 (6H, s), 6.30 (1H, s, broad), 7.06 (2H, d), 7.26 (2H, d), 7.50 (4H, s), 7.66 (1H, s, broad), 9.32 (1H, s).

Example 81-[2-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-3-quinolin-6-yl-urea, (Compound I)

4-Methyl-morpholine (584 mg, 5.8 mmol) was added to
 5 a solution of 2,4,6-trichloro-[1,3,5] triazine (355 mg,
 1.92 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) at 0°C. A slurry of quino-
 line-6-carboxylic acid (1.00 g, 5.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 was
 added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 4.5
 hours. The solution was filtered trough celite and NaN_3 ,
 10 (375 mg, 5.8 mmol) was added to the filtrate. The reac-
 tion mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature
 over night stirring all the time. The solution was ex-
 tracted first with Na_2CO_3 and then with water. The organic
 15 layer was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. The
 crude product was purified by flash silica gel chromato-
 graphy using, EtOAc:Heptane 1:1 as the eluent. Concentra-
 tion in vacuum of the product-rich fractions provided
 quinoline-6-carbonyl azide (310 mg, 28%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.49 (1H, q), 8.15 (1H, d), 8.26 (2H,
 20 d), 8.57 (1H, s), 9.02 (1H, d).

A microwave-assisted reaction were carried out in
 capped vials using a microwave oven with temperature and
 pressure control. A solution of quinoline-6-carbonyl
 azide (29.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) in 1.5 mL CH_2Cl_2 was heated at
 25 110°C for 15 minutes. 1-(2-Amino-ethyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-
 1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea (52 mg 0.15
 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for
 1 hour. The product was purified by flash silica gel
 chromatography using, $\text{MeOH: Et}_3\text{N}$ 100:1 as the eluent.
 30 Concentration in vacuum of the product-rich fractions
 provided the title compound (45 mg, 55%).
 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.90 (4H, s), 2.75 (4H, s), 2.87 (2H,
 d), 3.52 (6H, s), 6.52 (1H, s, broad) 7.22-7.32 (2H, m),
 35 7.35 (2H, d), 7.48 (2H, d), 7.72 (1H, s), 7.85 (1H, d),
 7.94 (2H, d), 8.75 (1H, d), 11.42 (1H, s)

Other "symmetric" diurea derivatives of the formula (Ia) were prepared by the method described in Example 2 are:

5 1-Benzyl-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-thiourea.

10 3-(2-Chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-diethyl-amino-ethyl)-urea.

15 1-{2-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiourea.

20 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-thiourea.

25 1-(4-Chloro-benzyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea.

30 1-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea.

35 1-(3-Diethylamino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea.

40 1-[3-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-propyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea.

45 1-{2-[1-Benzyl-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

1-{2-[1-Benzyl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

5 1-{2-[1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiourea.

10 3-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea.

15 1-{2-[1-(2-Fluoro-benzyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

20 1-{3-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

25 Other "asymmetric" diurea derivatives of the formula (Ib), prepared by the method described in Example 7, are:
1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

30 1-(2-Dimethylamino-ethyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

35 1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

40 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

45 1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-thiourea.

1- [2- (3-Phenyl-ureido) -ethyl] -1- (2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl) -
3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

5 1- {2- [3- (4-Methoxy-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1- (2-piperidin-
1-yl-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

10 1- [2- (3-Phenyl-ureido) -ethyl] -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-
ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

15 1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1- (4-chloro-
benzyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

20 1- (2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl) -1- {2- [3- (4-methoxy-phenyl) -
ureido] -ethyl} -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

25 1- {3- [3- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -propyl} -1- (3-dimethyl-
amino-propyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

30 1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -1- (2-dimethylamino-ethyl) -
ureido] -ethyl} -3- naphthalen-1-yl-urea.

35 1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -1- (2-dimethylamino-ethyl) -
ureido] -ethyl} -3- naphthalen-1-yl-urea.

40 1- {2- [3- (4-Diethylamino-phenyl) -1- (2-dimethylamino-
ethyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -
urea.

45 1- {2- [1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl) -3- (4-diethylamino-phenyl) -
thioureido] -ethyl} -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

50 1- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [1- (3-dimethylamino-propyl) -3-
(3-methoxy-phenyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -thiourea.

55 1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl) -3- (3-methoxy-phenyl) -1- {2- [3- (3-
trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -thiourea.

1- {2- [3- (4-Chloro-phenyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -3- (3-methoxy-phenyl) -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -thiourea.

1- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -3- {2- [1- (4-methyl-benzyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea.

1- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -3- {2- [1- (4-methyl-benzyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea.

10

1- {3- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -ureido] -propyl} -1- (2-dimethylamino-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

15

1- {3- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -ureido] -propyl} -1- (3-dimethylamino-propyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

1- {2- [1- (2-Diethylamino-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -3-naphthalen-1-yl-urea.

20

1- {2- [3- (4-Bromo-phenyl) -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -3- (2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl) -urea.

25

1- {2- [3- (3-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1- [3- (4-methylpiperazin-1-yl) -propyl] -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

1- {2- [3- (4-Diethylamino-phenyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

30

1- {2- [3- (4-Diethylamino-phenyl) -1- (2-dimethylamino-ethyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -3- (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

35

1- {2- [3- (4-Diethylamino-phenyl) -1- (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -3- (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea.

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1-[2-(3-(4-diethylamino-phenyl)-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

5 1-[2-[3-(4-Diethylamino-phenyl)-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

1-(3-Diethylamino-propyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea.

Pharmacological methods

10 The compounds of formula (I) were assayed for inhibition of IL-2 production.

Inhibition of IL-2 production

15 The compounds to be evaluated were dissolved in DMSO and the dilution series of the compounds were prepared in DMSO. The series were further diluted in cell culture medium (RPMI 1640 with ultraglutamine, 10% foetal calf serum (FCS)) to obtain a final assay concentration of DMSO of 0.1% in 200 μ l total volume. The compounds were plated (2 μ l/well) on opaque white assay plates together with 20 controls.

25 Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated from human blood drawn from healthy volunteers, by density gradient separation over Ficoll-Paque. T-cells (CD4+) were obtained with positive selection using magnetic cell sorting (MACS). The cells were resuspended at 1×10^6 cells/ml in cell culture medium (RPMI 1640 with ultraglutamine, 10% FCS, 10 mM hepes, 1mM sodium pyruvate and 0.1 mg/ml gentamicin).

30 The cells (1×10^5 /well) were added to the assay plates containing the diluted compounds and pre-incubated for 30 min at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% carbon dioxide. The cells were stimulated with 10 ng/ml phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) and 250 ng/ml ionomycin and the plates were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C in a 35 humidified atmosphere of 5% carbon dioxide. Approximately 100 μ l of the supernatants were removed and transferred to a separate microtiter plate and the remaining cells

were lysed (Nucleotide Releasing Reagent, ViaLight™, Cambrex). All the plates were kept at -20°C pending analysis. Human interleukin-2 (IL-2) was analysed with a standard ELISA kit (OptEIA™, Pharmingen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Viability was assessed by measuring adenosine triphosphate (ATP) content by adding luciferase (ATP monitoring reagent, ViaLight™, Cambrex) to the lysed cells and measuring luminescence, all according to the manufacturer's specifications.

10 The % effect of each concentration of compound was calculated compared to non-treated stimulated cells. Non-linear regression, a modified Hill-plot ($y = (a - d) / (1 + (x/c)^b) + d$) was used to calculate the concentration for $y = 50\%$ (IC_{50}).

15 Inhibition of other cytokines

By similar methods using peripheral blood mononuclear cells, appropriate stimuli, and commercially available ELISA kits, for a particular cytokine, inhibition of IL-6, TNF- α and IFN- γ were demonstrated.

20 Induction of apoptosis

The induction of apoptosis can be observed by measuring Annexin V-binding to cells (Van Engeland et al. 1998). Primary human CD4 $^{+}$ T cells were isolated from peripheral blood from healthy volunteers as described above. Cells were cultured immediately after purification at a density of 2×10^6 cells/ml in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FCS, Gentamycin (100 μ g/ml), Hepes (10 mM) and Sodium Pyruvate (1 mM). Cells were stained with annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide by using the ApoAlert Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Kit (Clontech) according to manufacturer's instructions. Flow cytometry analysis was performed using a FACScan (Becton Dickinson).

Alternatively, induction of apoptosis can be demonstrated measuring cleavage of the caspase-substrate PARP (poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase) (Tang et al. 1996). Cell lysates were prepared by lysing 2×10^6 PBS-washed cells in 50 μ l buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.7, 250 mM

NaCl, 3 mM EDTA, 3 mM EGTA 0.5% NP-40 supplemented with 1 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate (PNPP), 10 mM β -glycerophosphate, 100 μ M Na-vanadate and 1 mM phenylmethansulfonyl fluoride (PMSF). The protein concentrations were determined by using Bio-Rads protein assay and thereafter equal amounts of protein was loaded onto precasted NuPAGE™ Tris-Bis gels (Novex). After electrophoresis, the proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose membrane and probed with a polyclonal rabbit antibody directed against PARP (Roche). Proteins were visualised after incubations with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and ECL reagents (Amersham Bioscience).

Another method for measuring apoptosis involves visualising specific DNA fragmentation (Willingham et al. 1999). DNA was extracted using Suicide-Track DNA Ladder Isolation Kit (Oncogene Research Products) according to manufacturer's instructions. DNA fragmentation was visualised on 1.5% agarose gels in the presence of ethidium bromide.

20 Summary of Test Results

Among preferred compounds is 1-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea, hydrochloride herein-after called Compound A.

25 The effect of Compound A on PMA/Ionomycin stimulated IL-2 production in human T-cells was determined (figure 1). The IC₅₀ of Compound A was 2 \pm 1 μ M (mean \pm S.D., n=30).

30 Examples of other compounds showing similar effects on IL-2 production are shown below in table 1 (including the result for Compound A).

Table 1. Inhibition of PMA/Ionomycin stimulated IL-2 production in human T-cells for compounds A-M (mean, n=2).

Compound	IC ₅₀ IL-2 μ M
A	2
B	2
C	2
D	2
E	1
F	3
G	1
H	1
I	5
J	3
K	2
L	2
M	2

5

The effect of Compound A on PMA/Ionomycin stimulated IL-6, TNF- α and IFN- γ production in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells was determined. The IC₅₀ values of Compound A were $3 \pm 1 \mu$ M (mean \pm S.D., n=3) for IL-6, $3 \pm 1 \mu$ M (mean \pm S.D., n=3) for TNF- α and $4 \pm 1 \mu$ M (mean \pm S.D., n=3) for IFN- γ .

The effect of Compound A on apoptosis induction in human T-cells was determined by methods mentioned above. Significant apoptosis induction was observed at $\geq 4 \mu$ M of Compound A.

Effective quantities of the compounds of formula (I) are preferably administered to a patient in need of such treatment according to usual routes of administration and formulated in usual pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of the active ingredient and one or more suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers. Such compositions may take a variety of forms, e.g. solutions, suspensions, emulsions, tablets,

capsules, and powders prepared for oral administration, aerosols for inhalation, sterile solutions for parenteral administration, suppositories for rectal administration or suitable topical formulations. Conventional procedures 5 for the selection and preparation of suitable pharmaceutical formulations are described, for example, in "Pharmaceuticals - The Science of Dosage Form Design", M.B. Aulton, Churchill Livingstone, (1988).

A suitable daily dose for use in the treatment of 10 rheumatoid arthritis is contemplated to vary between 0.0005 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg body weight, in particular between 0.005 mg/kg to 1 mg/kg body weight, depending upon the specific condition to be treated, the age and weight of the specific patient, and the specific patient's response to the medication. The exact individual 15 dosage, as well as the daily dosage, will be determined according to standard medical principles under the direction of a physician.

Various additives to enhance the stability or ease 20 of administration of the drug are contemplated. The pharmaceutical composition may also contain additional therapeutically useful substances other than a compound of formula (I).

References

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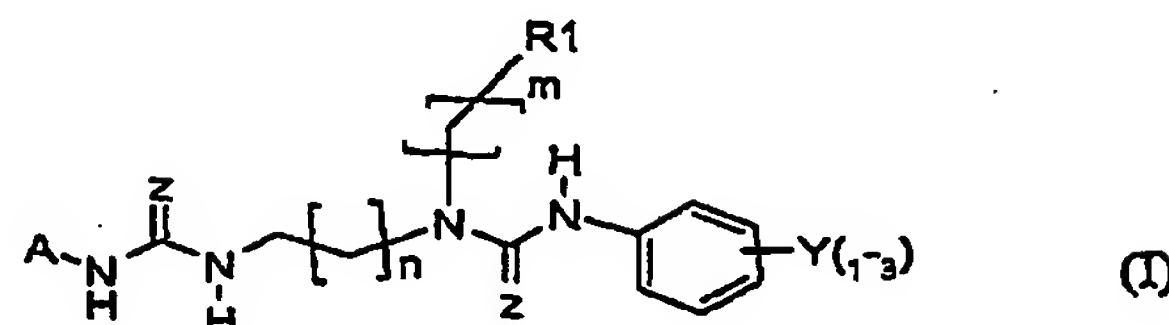
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CLAIMS

1. A compound of the general formula I

5



10

wherein

A is Ph-Y₍₁₋₃₎ or Ar-X₍₀₋₂₎;

15 R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-isopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methyl-piperazino;

Ar is selected from phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 6-quinolinyl, and 5-pyrimidinyl;

20 X₍₀₋₂₎ represents 0 to 2 substituents selected from C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyls, C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyloxy, C1-C6 branched or unbranched acyls, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, diethylamino and trifluoromethoxy;

25 Y₍₁₋₃₎ represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

z is O or S;

n is 1-3; and

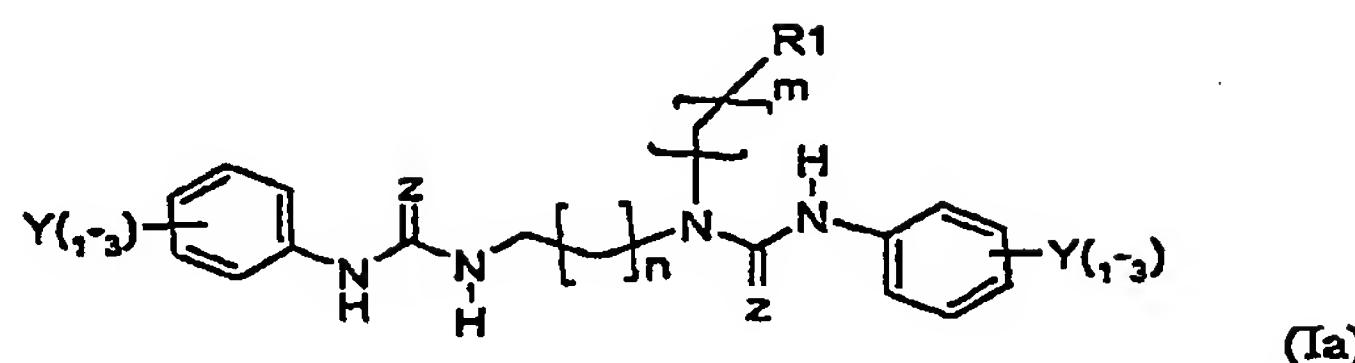
m is 2-4, or

30 pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the general formula I.

35

2. A compound according to claim 1 having the general formula Ia

5



wherein

10 R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methylpiperazino;

15 Y(1-3) represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

z is O or S;

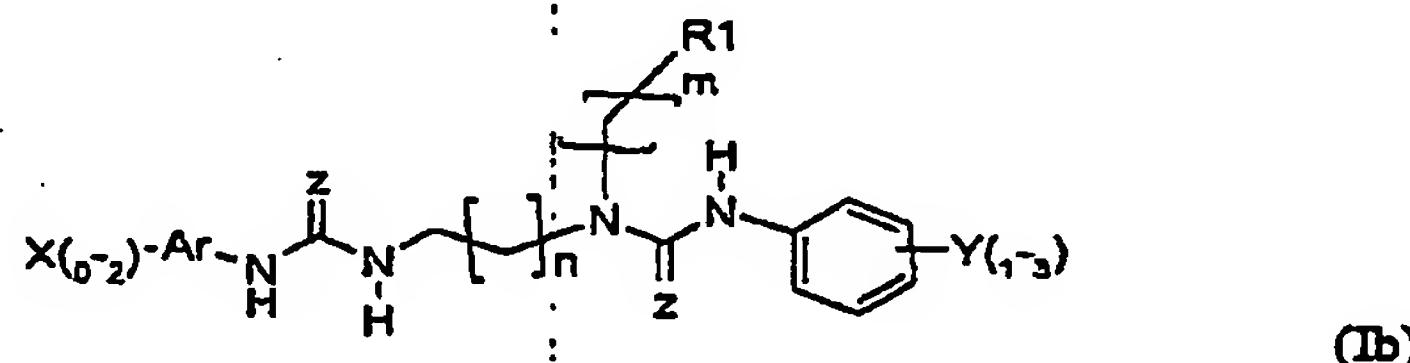
n is 1-3; and

m is 2-4, or

pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the 20 general formula I.

3. A compound according to claim 1 having the general formula Ib

25



30 wherein

R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, and 4-methylpiperazino;

35 Ar is selected from phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 6-quinolinyl, and 5-pyrimidinyl;

$X_{(0-2)}$ represents 0 to 2 substituents selected from C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyls, C1-C6 branched or unbranched alkyloxy, C1-C6 branched or unbranched acyls, fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino, 5 diethylamino and trifluoromethoxy;

$Y_{(1-3)}$ represents 1 to 3 substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, dimethylamino, diethylamino, trifluoromethyl, and methoxy;

z is O or S;

10 n is 1-3; and

m is 2-4, or

pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the general formula I.

4. A compound according to any one of claims 1-3, 15 wherein

R1 is selected from dimethylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, 4-methyl-piperazine;

n is selected from 1 and 2;

20 m is selected from 2 and 3;

$Y_{(1-3)}$ is one substituent selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, dimethylamino and diethylamino.

5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 and 25 3-4, wherein

Ar is selected from phenyl, 2-naphtyl and 4-pyridyl.

n is selected from 1 and 2;

m is selected from 2 and 3;

30 $Y_{(1-3)}$ is one of the substituents selected from fluoro, chloro, bromo, and trifluoromethyl.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1-5 chosen from the group comprising

35 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-
(2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl)-urea;

5 1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
1-{2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

10 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-
ethyl}-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea;

15 1-{2-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-
ureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

20 1-{2-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(2-dimethyl-
amino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

25 3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-ureido]-
ethyl}-1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-urea;

30 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-
(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

35 1-(2-Piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-
1-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-urea;

40 1-{2-[1-(2-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

45 1-{2-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-
ureido]-ethyl}-3-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-urea;

50 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{2-[3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-
ethyl}-1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-urea;

1 - (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -1 -
{2 - [3 - (3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea;

5 1 - (2-Diethylamino-ethyl) -3 - (3-fluoro-phenyl) -1 - {2 - [3 - (3 -
fluoro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea;

10 1 - {2 - [1 - (3-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl -
phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

15 10 1 - {2 - [3 - (4-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1 - (2-diethyl -
amino-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

15 1 - {2 - [3 - (4-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1 - (2-diisopro -
pylamino-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

20 15 1 - {2 - [3 - (4-Chloro-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1 - (2-piperidin -
1-yl-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

20 1 - (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3 - {2 - [3 - (4-chloro-phenyl) -1 - (2 -
diethylamino-ethyl) -thioureido] -ethyl} -thiourea;

25 1 - {2 - [3 - (4-Bromo-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1 - (2-diisopro -
pylamino-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

25 1 - (4-Chloro-phenyl) -3 - {2 - [1 - (2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl) -3 -
(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea;

30 1 - {2 - [3 - (4-Bromo-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -1 - (3-diethyl -
amino-propyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

30 1 - (2-Dimethylamino-ethyl) -1 - [2 - (3-phenyl-ureido) -ethyl] -
3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -urea;

35 1 - (2-Diethylamino-ethyl) -3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -1 -
{2 - [3 - (4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) -ureido] -ethyl} -urea;

1- (4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-{3-[1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thioureido]-propyl}-urea;

5 1- (2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-1-[2-(3-phenyl-ureido)-ethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea;

10 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1-[2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea;

15 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[3-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-thioureido]-ethyl}-thiourea;

20 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1-[2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea;

25 1-{2-[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-1-(3-diethyl-amino-propyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea; and

30 1-(2-Diisopropylamino-ethyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-1-[2-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl]-urea.

35 7. A compound according to any one of claims 1-6 for use as a medicament.

40 8. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6 for the manufacturing of a medicament for the treatment of immune disorders which benefit from inhibition of production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory cytokines and/or induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells.

45 9. Use according to claim 8, wherein the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, organ and bone marrow transplant rejection and other disorders associated with pro-inflammatory cytokines, especially IL-2, mediated immune response and defective cell regulation.

50 10. Use according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising acute or chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis,

multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease and malignant neoplastic disease.

5 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1-6, admixed with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers.

10 12. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11, wherein the excipients are chosen from the group comprising filling agents, lubricants, flavours, colourings, sweetenings, buffers, acidifying agents, diluents and preservatives.

15 13. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 10-12, which is administered orally, intramuscularly, intravenously, intraperitoneally or subcutaneously, via implants, rectally, intranasally, transdermally, topically, or parenterally.

20 14. A method of treatment comprising administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of compound according to claim 1-6 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11-13 to a subject suffering from an immune disorder which benefit from inhibition of production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory cytokines and/or induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells.

25 15. A method of treatment according to claim 14, wherein the immune disorder are chosen from the group comprising inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, organ and bone marrow transplant rejection and other disorders associated with pro-inflammatory cytokines, especially IL-2, mediated immune response and defective cell regulation.

30 16. A method of treatment according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the immune disorders are chosen from the group comprising acute or chronic inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, type-1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis, graft versus host disease and malignant neoplastic disease.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to novel diurea derivatives that block intracellular signal transduction and thereby inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, especially interleukin-2 (IL-2) and/or induce apoptosis in activated T-cells. It further discloses such a compound for use as a medicament, the use of said compound for the manufacturing of a medicament for the treatment of immune disorders which benefit from inhibition of production of IL-2 and other pro-inflammatory cytokines and/or induction of apoptosis in activated T-cells, a pharmaceutical composition comprising said compound and a method of treatment comprising administration of a pharmaceutically effective amount of said compound.

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35 Figure for publication: 1

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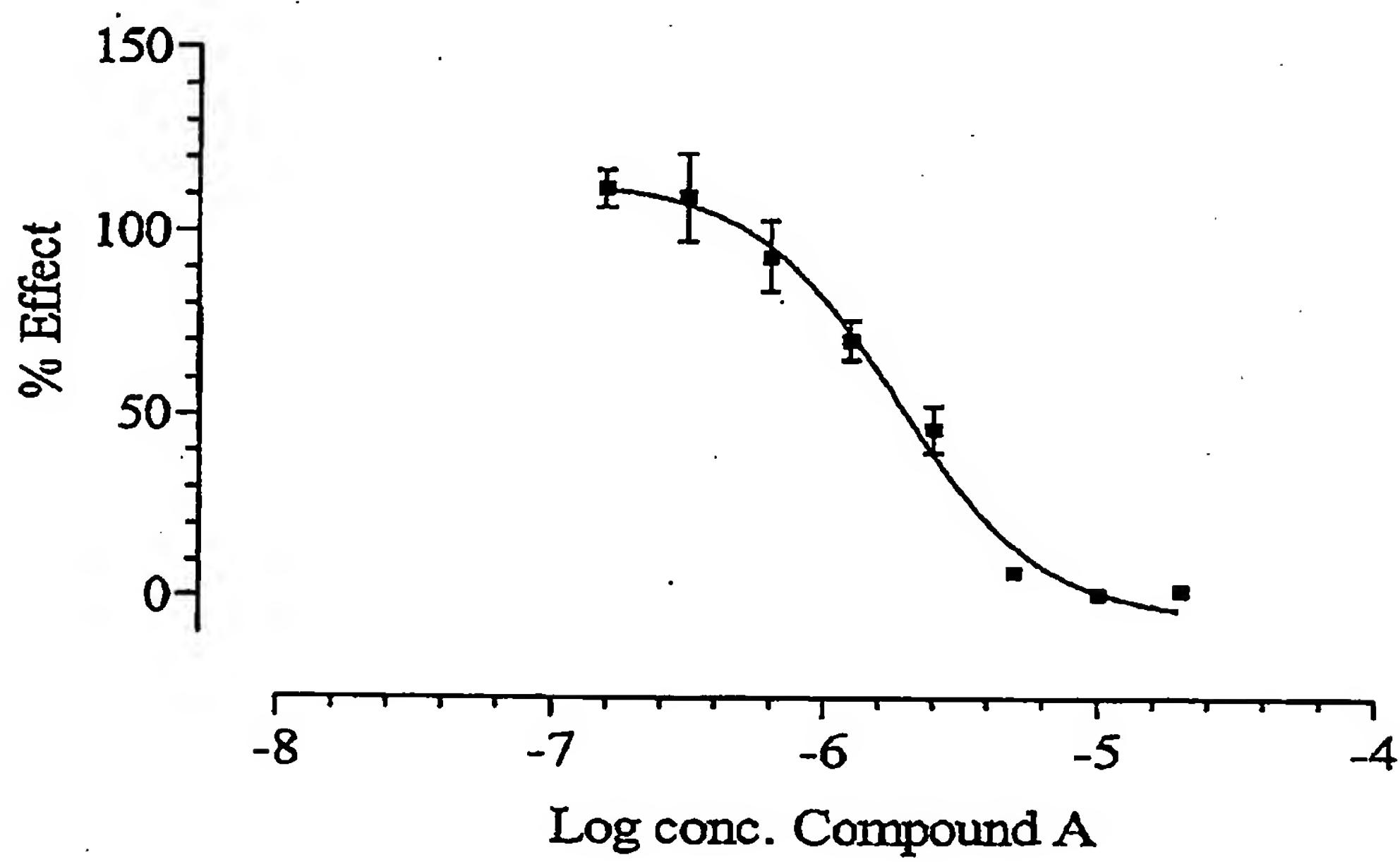


Figure 1

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING
SUBMISSION OR TRANSMITTAL
OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

(PCT Administrative Instructions, Section 411)

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 15 March 2005 (15.03.2005)	To: AWAPATENT AB Box 5117 S-200 71 Malmö SUÈDE
Applicant's or agent's file reference 21018060	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
International application No. PCT/SE05/000054	International filing date (day/month/year) 19 January 2005 (19.01.2005)
International publication date (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year) 04 February 2004 (04.02.2004)
Applicant	ACTIVE BIOTECH AB et al

1. By means of this Form, which replaces any previously issued notification concerning submission or transmittal of priority documents, the applicant is hereby notified of the date of receipt by the International Bureau of the priority document(s) relating to all earlier application(s) whose priority is claimed. Unless otherwise indicated by the letters "NR", in the right-hand column or by an asterisk appearing next to a date of receipt, the priority document concerned was submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b).
2. *(If applicable)* The letters "NR" appearing in the right-hand column denote a priority document which, on the date of mailing of this Form, had not yet been received by the International Bureau under Rule 17.1(a) or (b). Where, under Rule 17.1(a), the priority document must be submitted by the applicant to the receiving Office or the International Bureau, but the applicant fails to submit the priority document within the applicable time limit under that Rule, the attention of the applicant is directed to Rule 17.1(c) which provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.
3. *(If applicable)* An asterisk (*) appearing next to a date of receipt, in the right-hand column, denotes a priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau but not in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b) (the priority document was received after the time limit prescribed in Rule 17.1(a) or the request to prepare and transmit the priority document was submitted to the receiving Office after the applicable time limit under Rule 17.1(b)). Even though the priority document was not furnished in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b), the International Bureau will nevertheless transmit a copy of the document to the designated Offices, for their consideration. In case such a copy is not accepted by the designated Office as the priority document, Rule 17.1(c) provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.

<u>Priority date</u>	<u>Priority application No.</u>	<u>Country or regional Office or PCT receiving Office</u>	<u>Date of receipt of priority document</u>
04 February 2004 (04.02.2004)	60/541,231	US	24 February 2005 (24.02.2005)
04 February 2004 (04.02.2004)	0400213-5	SE	21 February 2005 (21.02.2005)

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